

FILED

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CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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ORIGINAL

KAW

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CV 13 2380

Case No. CV 13-

Civil Rights

DAVID JOHNSON,

Plaintiff,

v.

COSTAS AND THERESE,
PAPAIOANNOU,

Defendants.

COMPLAINT FOR PRELIMINARY AND
PERMANENT INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND
DAMAGES: DENIAL OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND
PUBLIC FACILITIES TO PHYSICALLY
DISABLED PERSONS (CIVIL CODE §§ 51,
ET SEQ.; INJUNCTIVE RELIEF PER
TITLE III, AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES
ACT OF 1990

Plaintiff, David Johnson, alleges:

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF: DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF
FOR DENIAL OF FULL AND EQUAL ACCESS TO A PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION:
PUBLIC FACILITIES AT A RESTAURANT (Civil Code §§ 51, et seq.)

1. Plaintiff is a C5/6 quadriplegic as the result of an accident. He does not have the use of his legs, and has limited use of his hands, and is a "person with a disability" and "physically handicapped person". Plaintiff requires the use of a wheelchair for locomotion and is either

Complaint

1 unable to use portions of public facilities which are not accessible to disabled persons who
2 require the use of a wheelchair or is only able to use such portions with undue difficulty.

3 2. The "Cinco de Mayo" restaurant, located at 2250 Pacheco Blvd., Martinez, California (the
4 Restaurant) is a Restaurant which is open to the public. Defendants own the real property where
5 the Restaurant is located.

6 3. Summary of facts: This case involves the denial of access to Plaintiff and others similarly
7 situated at the Restaurant on April 27, 2013. Plaintiff was denied equal protection of the law and
8 was denied Civil Rights under both California law and federal law, as below described because
9 the parking, path of travel, tables and men's restroom were inaccessible, all of which made the
10 Restaurant not properly accessible to Plaintiff and to others similarly situated. Plaintiff seeks
11 injunctive relief to require Defendants to correct those barriers, to comply with ADAAG and the
12 CBC where required, to remove all barriers to access in the Restaurant which are readily
13 achievable, to make all reasonable accommodations in policy in order to enable Plaintiff and
14 others similarly situated to use the Restaurant and at minimum, to use readily achievable
15 alternative methods to enable Plaintiff to use the goods and services which the Restaurant makes
16 available to the non-disabled public. Plaintiff also seeks the recovery of damages for his personal
17 damages involved in the discriminatory experiences on the April 27, 2013, and seeks recovery of
18 reasonable attorney's fees and litigation expenses and costs according to statute.

19 4. Jurisdiction: This Court has jurisdiction of this action pursuant to 28 USC § 1331 for
20 violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 USC 12101 et seq. Pursuant to
21 supplemental jurisdiction, attendant and related causes of action arising from the same facts are
22 also brought under California law, including but not limited to violations of California Civil Code
23

1 §§ 51, et seq.

2 5. Venue: Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 USC 1391(b) and is founded on the fact
3 that the location where Plaintiff experienced his discrimination is located in this district and that
4 Plaintiff's causes of action arose in this district.

5 6. Intradistrict: This case should be assigned to the San Francisco intradistrict because the
6 incident occurred in, and Plaintiff's rights arose in, the San Francisco intradistrict.

7 7. The Restaurant is a "public accommodation or facility" subject to the requirements of
8 California Civil Code § 51, et seq.

9 8. Placeholder.

10 9. Defendants are and were the owners, operators, managers, lessors and lessees of the subject
11 Restaurant at all times relevant herein. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each of the
12 Defendants is and was the agent, employee or representative of each of the other Defendants, and
13 performed all acts and omissions stated herein within the scope of such agency or employment or
14 representative capacity and is responsible in some manner for the acts and omissions of the other
15 Defendants in proximately causing the damages complained of herein.

16 10. Plaintiff and others similarly situated are disabled persons who require the use of a
17 wheelchair and are unable to use public facilities on a "full and equal" basis unless each such
18 facility is in compliance with the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and
19 the regulations thereof. Under Civil Code §§ 51, et seq., Defendants were required to comply
20 with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the federal regulations
21 adopted pursuant thereto. The acts and omissions of which Plaintiff complains took place at the
22 Restaurant.

1 11. Civil Code §§ 51, et seq., were enacted to prohibit discrimination against people with
2 disabilities and to encourage the full and free use by people with disabilities of public facilities
3 and other public places. CC §§ 51 states that a violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act
4 of 1990 is a “violation of this section”; CC § 52 states that minimum damages for discrimination
5 are \$4,000 for each incidence of discrimination and attorneys fees.

6 12. On information and belief, Title 24 California Code of Regulations, formerly known as the
7 California Administrative Code, was in effect at the time of construction and of each alteration of
8 work, all of which occurred after July 1, 1982, thus requiring access complying with the
9 specifications of title 24 for all such construction and for each such “alteration, structural repair
10 or addition”.

11 13. The parking lot’s supposedly accessible parking space is not accessible because it has no
12 access aisle. None of the tables are accessible. The path of travel to the restroom is inaccessible.
13 The restroom is inaccessible because the paper towels are too high, there is no back grab bar,
14 there is no knee clearance under the lavvy and the seat covers require reaching, and there is
15 insufficient strikeside clearance to exit.

16 On April 27, 2013, Plaintiff and his wife went to the Restaurant. Plaintiff parked in a
17 regular space, requiring him to pass behind other vehicles, because there was no access aisle in
18 the “accessible” space. Plaintiff was able to use the inaccessible tables. When Plaintiff went to
19 use the restroom, he found the path of travel was very uneven, making it difficult for him to get
20 there. Once he arrived at the restroom, he saw that he would not be able to use the toilet because
21 of the lack of a back grab bar, and left. So Plaintiff left the Restaurant and went elsewhere to
22 urinate.

1 Thus, on April 27, 2013, Plaintiff patronized the Restaurant, encountered each of the
2 above-described barriers, and experienced difficulty, discomfort and/or embarrassment because of
3 the barriers. This entitles Plaintiff to statutory damages in an amount according to proof.

4 14. Defendant's failure to remove the barriers as aforesaid, remove all readily achievable
5 barriers, institute policies in furtherance of accessibility or at least have an alternate policy to
6 enable Plaintiff to use the goods and services offered to the non-disabled public without having to
7 suffer the indignities, as aforesaid, was a violation of the California Building Code, the
8 Americans with Disabilities Act and federal regulations adopted pursuant thereto, and as a
9 consequence, was a violation of Civil Code §§ 51, et seq.

10 15. Injunctive relief: Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief to prohibit the acts and omissions by
11 Defendant at the Restaurant as stated above which appear to be continuing, and which have the
12 effect of discriminating against Plaintiff based on his disability. Plaintiff will refrain from
13 attempting to patronize the Restaurant until it is fixed. Such acts and omissions are the cause of
14 humiliation and inconvenience of Plaintiff in that these actions continue to treat Plaintiff as an
15 inferior and second class citizen and serve to discriminate against Plaintiff on the sole basis that
16 Plaintiff is a person with a disability and requires the use of a wheelchair for movement in public
17 places. Plaintiff is unable so long as such acts and omissions of Defendant continue, to achieve
18 equal access to and use of this public facility. The acts of Defendant have proximately caused
19 and will continue to cause irreparable injury to Plaintiff if not enjoined by this Court. As soon as
20 the Joint Inspection is conducted and Plaintiff receives his Expert's Report, Plaintiff will seek
21 to amend this Complaint to request relief consistent with his Expert's recommendations.

22 16. Damages: As a result of the denial of equal access to the Restaurant and due to the acts and
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1 omissions of Defendants and each of them in owning, operating and/or leasing the Restaurant,
2 Plaintiff suffered a violation of Civil Rights including but not limited to rights under Civil Code
3 §§ 51, et seq., and suffered mental and emotional distress, all to Plaintiff's damages. Defendants'
4 actions and omissions to act constituted discrimination against Plaintiff on the sole basis that
5 Plaintiff was physically disabled and unable to use the facilities on a full and equal basis as other
6 persons. Plaintiff seeks the minimum damages of \$4,000 pursuant to CC § 52.

7 17. Fees and costs: As a result of Defendant's acts, omissions and conduct, Plaintiff has been
8 required to incur attorney's fees, litigation expenses, and costs as provided by statute, in order to
9 enforce Plaintiff's rights and to enforce provisions of the law protecting access for disabled
10 persons and prohibiting discrimination against disabled persons. Plaintiff therefore seeks
11 recovery of all reasonable attorney's fees and costs, pursuant to the provisions of Civil Code §§
12 52, et seq. Additionally, Plaintiff's lawsuit is intended not only to obtain compensation for
13 damages to Plaintiff, but also to force the Defendants to make their facilities accessible to all
14 disabled members of the public, justifying "public interest" attorney's fees, litigation expenses
15 and costs pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

16 18. Wherefore, Plaintiff asks this Court to preliminarily and permanently enjoin any continuing
17 refusal by Defendants to comply with the requirements of the California Building Code, the
18 Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and regulations adopted pursuant thereto with respect to
19 access of disabled persons to the Restaurant; for statutory damages pursuant to CC § 52; and for
20 attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to CC §§ 52 and 1021.5. Notices pursuant to sections 55.3 and
21 55.54 will be served along with this Complaint.

22 SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF:
23 VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990

Complaint

42 USC §§ 12101 FF

19. Plaintiff realleges the allegations of paragraphs 1-18 hereof.

20. Pursuant to law, in 1990 the United States Congress made findings per 42 USC §12101 regarding physically disabled persons, finding that laws were needed to more fully protect "some 43 million Americans [with] one or more physical or mental disabilities"; that "historically society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities"; and that "such forms of discrimination against individuals with disabilities continue to be a serious and pervasive social problem"; that "the Nation's proper goals regarding individuals with disabilities are to assure equality of opportunity, full participation, independent living and economic self sufficiency for such individuals"; and that "the continuing existence of unfair and unnecessary discrimination and prejudice denies people with disabilities the opportunity to compete on an equal basis and to pursue those opportunities for which our free society is justifiably famous ..."

21. Congress stated as its purpose in passing the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 USC §12101(b)):

It is the purpose of this act

(1) to provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities;

(2) to provide clear, strong, consistent, ***enforceable standards*** addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities;

(3) to ensure that the Federal government plays a central role in enforcing the standards established in this act on behalf of individuals with disabilities; and

(4) to invoke the sweep of Congressional authority, including the power to enforce the 14th Amendment and to regulate commerce, in order to address the major areas of ***discrimination faced day to day*** by people with disabilities (emphasis added).

22. As part of the Americans with Disabilities Act, Public Law 101-336 (hereinafter the "ADA"),

1 Congress passed "Title III - Public Accommodations and Services Operated by Private Entities"
2 (42 USC 12181 ff). Among "private entities" which are considered "public accommodations" for
3 purposes of this Title is a Restaurant (Regulation 36.104).

4 23. Pursuant to §302, 42 USC §12182, "No individual shall be discriminated against on the basis
5 of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges,
6 advantages or accommodations of any place of public accommodation by any person who owns,
7 leases or leases to, or operates a place of public accommodation."

8 24. Among the specific prohibitions against discrimination were included: **§12182(b)(2)(A)(ii)**:
9 "A failure to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures when such
10 modifications are necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or
11 accommodations to individuals with disabilities ..."; **§12182(b)(A)(iii)**: "a failure to take such
12 steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied
13 service, segregated, or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence
14 of auxiliary aids and services ..."; **§12182(b)(A)(iv)**: "A failure to remove architectural barriers
15 and communication barriers that are structural in nature, in existing facilities ... where such
16 removal is readily achievable"; **§12182(b)(A)(v)**: "Where an entity can demonstrate that the
17 removal of a barrier under clause (iv) is not readily achievable, a failure to make such goods,
18 services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations available through alternative
19 methods if such methods are readily achievable". The acts and omissions of Defendants set forth
20 herein were in violation of Plaintiff's rights under the ADA, Public Law 101-336, and the
21 regulations promulgated thereunder, 28 CFR Part 36ff.

22 25. The removal of each of the barriers complained of by Plaintiff as hereinabove alleged, were
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1 at all times herein mentioned "readily achievable" under the standards of the Americans With
2 Disabilities Act. Because the Restaurant was not accessible, Defendants had an obligation to
3 have some sort of plan which would have allowed Plaintiff to enjoy the Restaurant's services
4 without having to suffer the indignities as aforesaid.

5 26. Pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 USC 12188ff, §308, Plaintiff is entitled
6 to the remedies and procedures set forth in §204(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 USC
7 2000(a)-3(a), as Plaintiff is being subjected to discrimination on the basis of disability in violation
8 of this Title or has reasonable grounds for believing that he is about to be subjected to
9 discrimination in violation of §12182. On information and belief, Defendants have continued to
10 violate the law and deny the rights of Plaintiff and of other disabled persons to access this public
11 accommodation since on or before April 27, 2013. Pursuant to §12188(a)(2), "In cases of
12 violations of §12182(b)(2)(A)(iv) ... injunctive relief shall include an order to alter facilities to
13 make such facilities readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to the extent
14 required by this title."

15 27. Plaintiff seeks relief pursuant to remedies set forth in §204(a) of the Civil Rights Act of
16 1964, (42 USC 2000(a)-3(a), and pursuant to Federal Regulations adopted to implement the
17 Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Plaintiff is a person for purposes of Section 12188(a)
18 of the ADA who is being subjected to discrimination on the basis of disability in violation of Title
19 III and who has reasonable grounds for believing he will be subjected to such discrimination each
20 time that he may attempt to patronize the Restaurant.

21 Wherefore Plaintiff prays for relief as hereinafter stated:

22 PRAYER

23 Complaint

1 1. Issue a preliminary and permanent injunction directing Defendants to modify its
2 facilities as required by law to comply with the ADAAG and the CBC where required, remove all
3 barriers where it is readily achievable to do so, institute policies in furtherance of accessibility or
4 at least have an alternate policy to enable Plaintiff to use the goods and services offered to the
5 non-disabled public so that it provides adequate access to all citizens, including persons with
6 disabilities; and issue a preliminary and permanent injunction directing Defendants to maintain its
7 facilities usable by plaintiff and similarly situated persons with disabilities in compliance with
8 federal regulations, and which provide full and equal access, as required by law;

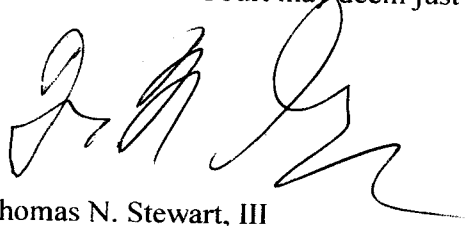
9 2. Retain jurisdiction over the Defendants until such time as the Court is satisfied that
10 Defendants' unlawful policies, practices, acts and omissions, and maintenance of inaccessible
11 public facilities as complained of herein no longer occur, and will not recur;

12 3. Award to Plaintiff all appropriate statutory damages;

13 4. Award to Plaintiff all reasonable attorneys' fees, all litigation expenses, and all costs of
14 this proceeding as provided by law; and

15 5. Grant such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

16 Date: May 21, 2013

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18 _____
19 S/Thomas N. Stewart, III
20 Attorney for Plaintiff
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Verification

I, David Johnson, have personal knowledge of the facts alleged herein. The same are true.
I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is correct and that this Verification was
executed on May 21, 2013 at Pittsburg, California.

S/David Johnson